

# STATE OF NEBRASKA REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER ACT



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## STATUTES

### **§76-2201. Act, how cited.**

Sections [76-2201](#) to [76-2250](#) shall be known and may be cited as the Real Property Appraiser Act.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 1; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 6; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 6; Laws 1999, LB 618, § 1; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 1; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 13.*

### **§76-2202. Legislative findings.**

The Legislature finds that as a result of the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, as the act existed on January 1, 2012, and the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, as the act existed on January 1, 2012, Nebraska's laws providing for regulation of real property appraisers require restructuring in order to comply with such acts. Compliance with the acts is necessary to ensure an adequate number of appraisers in Nebraska to conduct appraisals of real estate involved in federally related transactions as defined in such acts.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 2; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 7; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 7; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 14; Laws 2010, LB931, § 1; Laws 2012, LB714, § 1.*

### **§76-2203. Definitions, where found.**

For purposes of the Real Property Appraiser Act, the definitions found in sections [76-2204](#) to [76-2219](#) shall be used.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 3; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 8; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 8; Laws 1999, LB 618, § 2; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 2; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 15.*

### **§76-2203.01. Repealed . Laws 2006, LB 778, § 75.**

### **§76-2204. Appraisal, defined.**

Appraisal means an analysis, opinion, or conclusion prepared by a real property appraiser relating to the value of specified interests in or aspects of identified real estate or identified real property. An appraisal may be classified by the nature of the assignment into either a valuation assignment or an evaluation assignment.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 4; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 3; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 16.*

### **§76-2205. Appraisal Foundation, defined.**

Appraisal Foundation means the Appraisal Foundation that was incorporated as an Illinois not-for-profit corporation on November 30, 1987.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 5; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 17.*

**§76-2205.01. Appraisal practice, defined.**

Appraisal practice means valuation services performed by an individual acting as an appraiser, including, but not limited to, appraisal, appraisal review, or appraisal consulting.

*Source: Laws 2001, LB 162, § 4; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 18.*

**§76-2206. Appraisal report, defined.**

Appraisal report means any communication, written, oral, or by electronic means, of an appraisal. The testimony of a real property appraiser dealing with the appraiser's analyses, conclusions, or opinions concerning identified real estate or identified real property is deemed to be an oral appraisal report.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 6; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 19; Laws 2010, LB931, § 2.*

**§76-2207. Repealed. Laws 2010, LB 931, § 30.**

**§76-2208. Board, defined.**

Board means the Real Property Appraiser Board.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 8; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 11; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 21.*

**§76-2209. Repealed. Laws 2010, LB 931, § 30.**

**§76-2210. Certified general real property appraiser, defined.**

Certified general real property appraiser means a person who holds a valid credential as a certified general real property appraiser issued under the Real Property Appraiser Act.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 10; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 13; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 10; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 23; Laws 2007, LB186, § 1.*

**§76-2210.01. Certified real property appraiser, defined.**

Certified real property appraiser means a person who holds a valid credential as a certified general real property appraiser or a valid credential as a certified residential real property appraiser issued under the Real Property Appraiser Act.

*Source: Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 11; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 24; Laws 2007, LB186, § 2.*

**§76-2210.02. Certified residential real property appraiser, defined.**

Certified residential real property appraiser means a person who holds a valid credential as a certified residential real property appraiser issued under the Real Property Appraiser Act.

*Source: Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 12; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 25; Laws 2007, LB186, § 3.*

**§76-2211. Repealed. Laws 2010, LB 931, § 30.**

**§76-2211.01. Consulting service, defined.**

Consulting service means an impartial evaluation service as a disinterested third party rendered as part of an appraisal practice that responds to a client's stated objective and any other engagement for which a real property appraiser is employed or retained to act, or would be perceived by third parties or the public as acting, as a disinterested third party in rendering an unbiased opinion.

*Source: Laws 1991, LB 203, § 14; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 27.*

**§76-2211.02. Credential, defined.**

Credential means a registration, license, or certificate.

*Source: Laws 2001, LB 162, § 6; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 28.*

**§76-2212. Evaluation assignment, defined.**

Evaluation assignment means an assignment that relates to the nature, quality, or utility of identified real estate or identified real property and which typically does not include an opinion of value. Evaluation assignment does not include reports prepared by experts from professional disciplines other than real property appraisal such as: A soil test or soil analysis of identified real estate prepared by a civil engineer; a title opinion or zoning analysis of identified real estate prepared by a lawyer; an architectural analysis of identified improved real estate prepared by an architect; and a property management analysis of identified improved real estate prepared by a property manager or property management consultant.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 12; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 15; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 13; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 29.*

**§76-2213. Licensed residential real property appraiser, defined.**

Licensed residential real property appraiser means a person who holds a valid credential as a licensed residential real property appraiser issued under the Real Property Appraiser Act. Licensed residential real property appraiser includes persons defined as licensed real property appraisers prior to April 15, 2010.

*Source :Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 13; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 16; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 30; Laws 2007, LB186, § 4; Laws 2010, LB931, § 3.*

**§76-2213.01. Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, defined.**

Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice means the standards promulgated by the Appraisal Foundation as the standards existed on January 1, 2012.

*Source: Laws 2001, LB 162, § 11; R.S.1943, (2003), § 76-2218.01; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 31; Laws 2007, LB186, § 5; Laws 2008, LB1011, § 2; Laws 2010, LB931, § 4; Laws 2012, LB714, § 2.*

**§76-2214. Real estate, defined.**

Real estate means a parcel or tract of land, including improvements, if any.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 14; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 32.*

**§76-2215. Real property appraisal activity, defined.**

Real property appraisal activity means any act or process, performed for a fee or other valuable consideration, involved in developing an appraisal or preparing an appraisal report, including but not limited to, a consulting service, an evaluation assignment, or a valuation assignment.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 15; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 7; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 33.*

**§76-2216. Real property appraiser, defined.**

Real property appraiser means a person:

- (1) Who engages in real property appraisal activity;
- (2) Who advertises or holds himself or herself out to the general public as a real property appraiser; or
- (3) Who offers, attempts, or agrees to perform or performs real property appraisal activity.

Real property appraiser includes persons defined as real estate appraisers prior to July 14, 2006.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 16; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 8; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 34; Laws 2010, LB931, § 5.*

**§76-2217. Real property, defined.**

Real property means one or more defined interests, benefits, or rights inherent in the ownership of real estate.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 17; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 35.*

**§76-2217.01. Registered real property appraiser, defined.**

Registered real property appraiser means a person who holds a valid credential as a registered real property appraiser as provided in [section 76-2229.01](#).

*Source: Laws 1991, LB 203, § 17; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 14; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 9; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 36; Laws 2007, LB186, § 6.*



**§76-2217.02. Trainee real property appraiser, defined.**

Trainee real property appraiser means a person who holds a valid credential as a trainee real property appraiser issued under the Real Property Appraiser Act and who, under the direct supervision of a certified residential or certified general real property appraiser, assists the appraiser in any phase of appraisal activity but does not include nonprofessional employees such as clerical employees.

*Source: Laws 2006, LB 778, § 37; Laws 2008, LB1011, § 3.*

**§76-2218. Two-year continuing education period, defined.**

Two-year continuing education period means a period of twenty-four months commencing on January 1 following the date of credentialing under the Real Property Appraiser Act and each succeeding twenty-four-month period.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 18; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 19; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 15; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 10; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 38.*

**§76-2218.01. Transferred to section §76-2213.01**

**§76-2219. Valuation assignment, defined.**

Valuation assignment means:

- (1) an appraisal that estimates the value of identified real estate or identified real property at a particular point in time; or
- (2) a valuation service provided as a consequence of an agreement between a real property appraiser and a client.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 19; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 20; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 39; Laws 2007, LB186, § 7.*

**§76-2220. Proper credentialing required.**

Except as provided in section [76-2221](#), it shall be unlawful for anyone to act as a real property appraiser in this state without first obtaining proper credentialing as required under the Real Property Appraiser Act.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 20; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 21; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 16; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 12; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 40.*

**§76-2221. Act; exemptions.**

The Real Property Appraiser Act shall not apply to:

- (1) Any real property appraiser who is a salaried employee of

- (a) the federal government,
  - (b) any agency of the state government or a political subdivision which appraises real estate,
  - (c) any insurance company authorized to do business in this state, or
  - (d) any bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, building and loan association, credit union, or small loan company licensed by the state or supervised or regulated by or through federal enactments covering financial institutions, except that any employee of the entities listed in subdivisions (a) through (d) of this subdivision who signs an appraisal report as a credentialed real property appraiser shall be subject to the act and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. Any salaried employee of the entities listed in subdivisions (a) through (d) of this subdivision who does not sign an appraisal report as a credentialed real property appraiser shall include the following disclosure prominently with such report: This opinion of value may not meet the minimum standards contained in the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice and is not governed by the Real Property Appraiser Act;
- (2) A person referred to in subsection (1) of section [81-885.16](#);
- (3) Any person who provides assistance:
- (a) in obtaining the data upon which an appraisal is based,
  - (b) in the physical preparation of an appraisal report, such as taking photograph, preparing charts, maps, or graphs, or typing or printing the report, or
  - (c) that does not directly involve the exercise of judgment in arriving at the analyses, opinions, or conclusions concerning real estate or real property set forth in the appraisal report;
- (4) Any owner of real estate, employee of the owner, or attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Nebraska representing the owner who renders an estimate or opinion of value of the real estate or any interest in the real estate when such estimate or opinion is for the purpose of real estate taxation, or any other person who renders such an estimate or opinion of value when that estimate or opinion requires a specialized knowledge that a real property appraiser would not have, except that a real property appraiser or a person licensed under the Nebraska Real Estate License Act is not exempt under this subdivision;

- (5) Any owner of real estate, employee of the owner, or attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Nebraska representing the owner who renders an estimate or opinion of value of real estate or any interest in real estate or damages thereto when such estimate or opinion is offered as testimony in any condemnation proceeding, or any other person who renders such an estimate or opinion when that estimate or opinion requires a specialized knowledge that a real property appraiser would not have, except that a real property appraiser or a person licensed under the Nebraska Real Estate License Act is not exempt under this subdivision;
- (6) Any owner of real estate, employee of the owner, or attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Nebraska representing the owner who renders an estimate or opinion of value of the real estate or any interest in the real estate when such estimate or opinion is offered in connection with a legal matter involving real property; or
- (7) Any person appointed by a county board of equalization to act as a referee pursuant to section [77-1502.01](#), except that any person who also practices as an independent real property appraiser for others shall be subject to the Real Property Appraiser Act and shall be credentialed prior to engaging in such other appraising. Any appraiser appointed to act as a referee pursuant to section [77-1502.01](#) and who prepares an appraisal report for the county board of equalization shall not sign such appraisal report as a credentialed appraiser and shall include the following disclosure prominently with such report: This opinion of value may not meet the minimum standards contained in the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice and is not governed by the Real Property Appraiser Act.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 21; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 22; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 17; Laws 1999, LB 618, § 5; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 13; Laws 2003, LB 131, § 35; Laws 2005, LB 676, § 1; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 41; Laws 2008, LB1011, § 4; Laws 2010, LB931, § 6.*

**§76-2222. Real Property Appraiser Board; created; members; terms; compensation.**

- (1) The Real Property Appraiser Board is hereby created. The board shall consist of five members, one member who is a certified real property appraiser shall be selected from each of the three congressional districts, and two members shall be selected at large. The two members selected at large shall include one representative of financial institutions and one licensed real estate broker who also holds a credential as a licensed or certified real property appraiser. The Governor shall appoint the members of the board. The members shall be appointed so that the membership of the board selected from the congressional districts includes at least two certified general real property appraisers.

- (2) The term of each member of the board shall be five years, except that of the members initially appointed one shall serve for one year, one shall serve for two years, one shall serve for three years, and one shall serve for four years as designated by the Governor. Upon the expiration of his or her term, a member of the board shall continue to hold office until the appointment and qualification of his or her successor. No person shall serve as a member of the board for consecutive terms. Any vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The Governor may remove a member for cause.
- (3) The members of the board shall elect a chairperson during the first meeting of each year from among the members.
- (4) Four members shall constitute a quorum. Each member shall receive a per diem of one hundred dollars per day or substantial part of a day for each scheduled meeting of the board at which the member is present and shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses as provided in sections [81-1174](#) to [81-1177](#).

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 22; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 23; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 18; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 14; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 42; Laws 2008, LB1011, § 5.*

**§76-2223. Real Property Appraiser Board; powers and duties; rules and regulations.**

- (1) The Real Property Appraiser Board shall administer and enforce the Real Property Appraiser Act and may:
  - (a) Receive applications for credentialing under the act, process such applications and regulate the issuance of credentials to qualified applicants, and maintain a directory of the names and addresses of persons who receive credentials under the act;
  - (b) Hold meetings, public hearings, informal conferences, and administrative hearings, prepare or cause to be prepared specifications for all appraiser classifications, solicit bids and enter into contracts with one or more testing services, and administer or contract for the administration of examinations approved by the Appraiser Qualifications Board in such places and at such times as deemed appropriate;
  - (c) Develop the specifications for credentialing examinations, including timing, location, and security necessary to maintain the integrity of the examinations;
  - (d) Review the procedures and criteria of a contracted testing service to ensure that the testing meets with the approval of the Appraiser Qualifications Board;
  - (e) Collect all fees required or permitted by the act. The Real Property Appraiser Board shall remit all such receipts to the State Treasurer for credit to the Real Property Appraiser Fund. In addition, the board may collect and transmit to the appropriate federal authority any fees established under the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, as the act existed on January 1, 2012;

- (f) Establish appropriate administrative procedures for disciplinary proceedings conducted pursuant to the Real Property Appraiser Act;
  - (g) Issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, documents, records, and other papers, administer oaths, and take testimony and require submission of and receive evidence concerning all matters within its jurisdiction. In case of disobedience of a subpoena, the Real Property Appraiser Board may make application to the district court of Lancaster County to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence. If any person fails to obey an order of the court, he or she may be punished by the court as for contempt thereof;
  - (h) Deny, censure, suspend, or revoke an application or credential if it finds that the applicant or credential holder has committed any of the acts or omissions set forth in section §76-2238 or otherwise violated the act. Any disciplinary matter may be resolved through informal disposition pursuant to section §84-913;
  - (i) Take appropriate disciplinary action against a credential holder if the Real Property Appraiser Board determines that a credential holder has violated any provision of the act or the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice;
  - (j) Enter into consent decrees and issue cease and desist orders upon a determination that a violation of the act has occurred;
  - (k) Promote research and conduct studies relating to the profession of real property appraisal, sponsor real property appraisal educational activities, and incur, collect fees for, and pay the necessary expenses in connection with activities which shall be open to all credential holders;
  - (l) Establish and adopt minimum standards for appraisals as required under section [76- 2237](#);
  - (m) Adopt and promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the act. The rules and regulations may include provisions establishing minimum standards for schools, courses, and instructors. The rules and regulations shall be adopted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act; and
  - (n) Do all other things necessary to carry out the Real Property Appraiser Act.
- (2) The Real Property Appraiser Board shall also administer and enforce the Nebraska Appraisal Management Company Registration Act.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 23; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 24; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 19; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 15; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 43; Laws 2007, LB186, § 8; Laws 2008, LB1011, § 6; Laws 2010, LB931, § 7; Laws 2011, LB410, § 21; Laws 2012, LB714, § 3.*

**§76-2224. Board; personnel, facilities, and equipment.**

In order to administer and enforce the Real Property Appraiser Act, the board may hire a director and other staff, rent office space, and acquire other facilities and equipment. The board may contract for administrative assistance, including facilities, equipment, supplies, and personnel that are required by the board to carry out its responsibilities under the act.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 24; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 25; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 20; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 44.*

**§76-2225. Civil and criminal immunity.**

The members of the board and the board's employees or persons under contract with the board shall be immune from any civil action or criminal prosecution for initiating or assisting in any lawful investigation of the actions of or any disciplinary proceeding concerning a credential holder pursuant to the Real Property Appraiser Act if such action is taken without malicious intent and in the reasonable belief that it was taken pursuant to the powers vested in the members of the board or such employees or persons.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 25; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 26; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 21; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 16; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 45; Laws 2010, LB931, § 8.*

**§76-2226. Real Property Appraiser Fund; created; use; investment.**

There is hereby created the Real Property Appraiser Fund. The board may use the fund for the administration and enforcement of the Real Property Appraiser Act and to meet the necessary expenditures of the board. The fund shall include a sufficient cash fund balance as determined by the board. The expense of administering and enforcing the act shall not exceed the money collected by the board under the act. Transfers may be made from the fund to the General Fund at the direction of the Legislature. Any money in the Real Property Appraiser Fund available for investment shall be invested by the state investment officer pursuant to the Nebraska Capital Expansion Act and the Nebraska State Funds Investment Act.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 26; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 27; Laws 1994, LB 1066, § 78; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 22; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 17; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 46; Laws 2007, LB186, § 9; Laws 2009, First Spec. Sess., LB3, § 53.*

**§76-2227. Credentials; application; requirements.**

- (1) Applications for credentials, including authorization to take the appropriate examination, and for renewal of credentials shall be made in writing to the board on forms approved by the board. The payment of the appropriate fee fixed by the board pursuant to section [76-2241](#) shall accompany all applications.

- (2) At the time of filing an initial or renewal application for credentials, the applicant shall sign a pledge that he or she has read and will comply with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. Each applicant shall also certify that he or she understands the types of misconduct for which disciplinary proceedings may be initiated.
- (3) Credentials shall be issued only to persons who have a good reputation for honesty, trustworthiness, integrity, and competence to perform assignments in such manner as to safeguard the interest of the public and only after satisfactory proof of such qualification has been presented to the board upon request.
- (4) No credential shall be issued to a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, firm, or group.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 27; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 28; Laws 1993, LB 121, § 490; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 23; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 18; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 47; Laws 2007, LB186, § 10.*

#### **§76-2228. Appraisers; classification.**

There shall be five classes of credentials issued to real property appraisers as follows:

- (1) Trainee real property appraiser, which classification shall consist of those persons who meet the requirements set forth in section [76-2228.01](#);
- (2) Registered real property appraiser, which classification shall consist of those persons who meet the requirements set forth in section [76-2229.01](#);
- (3) Licensed residential real property appraiser, which classification shall consist of those persons who meet the requirements set forth in section [76-2230](#);
- (4) Certified residential real property appraiser, which classification shall consist of those persons who meet the requirements set forth in section [76-2231.01](#); and
- (5) Certified general real property appraiser, which classification shall consist of those persons who meet the requirements set forth in section [76-2232](#).

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 28; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 29; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 24; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 19; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 48; Laws 2007, LB186, § 11; Laws 2008, LB1011, § 7; Laws 2010, LB931, § 9.*

#### **§76-2228.01. Trainee real property appraiser; applicant; qualifications; upgraded credential; requirements.**

- (1) To qualify for a credential as a trainee real property appraiser, an applicant shall:
  - (a) Be at least nineteen years of age;

- (b) Hold a high school diploma or a certificate of high school equivalency or have education acceptable to the board;
  - (c) Have successfully completed no fewer than seventy-five class hours in board-approved courses of study which relate to appraisal and which include completion of the fifteen-hour National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Course as approved by the Appraiser Qualifications Board as of January 1, 2012, or the equivalent of the course as approved by the Real Property Appraiser Board. The fifteen-hour course shall be taught by a Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Instructor who is certified by the Appraiser Qualifications Board and who is a state-certified appraiser in good standing. The courses of study shall be conducted by an accredited, degree-awarding university, college, or community college, an appraisal society, institute, or association, a state or federal agency or commission, a proprietary school, or such other educational provider as may be approved by the Real Property Appraiser Board and shall be, at a minimum, fifteen class hours in length. Each course shall include an examination pertinent to the material presented. The applicant shall have completed the class hours within the five-year period immediately preceding submission of the application and shall have completed the fifteen-hour National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Course within the two-year period immediately preceding submission of the application;
  - (d) Be subject to direct supervision by a supervising appraiser or appraisers who are certified residential real property appraisers or certified general real property appraisers in good standing. The supervising appraiser shall be responsible for the training and direct supervision of the trainee by accepting responsibility for the appraisal report by signing and certifying the report is in compliance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, reviewing the trainee appraisal reports, and personally inspecting each appraised property with the trainee as is consistent with his or her scope of practice until the supervising appraiser determines the trainee is competent in accordance with the competency rule of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. The trainee shall maintain an appraisal log for each supervising appraisal in accordance with standards set by rule and regulation of the board; and
  - (e) Not have been convicted of any felony or, if so convicted, have had his or her civil rights restored.
- (2) To qualify for an upgraded credential, a trainee real property appraiser shall satisfy at least one of the appropriate requirements as follows:
- (a) For a credential as a licensed residential real property appraiser, he or she shall:



- (i) complete seventy-five additional hours of designated core curriculum education and
  - (ii) meet the experience requirements pursuant to subdivision (1)(d) of section [76-2230](#);
- (b) For a credential as a certified residential real property appraiser, he or she shall:
  - (i) complete one hundred twenty-five additional hours of designated core curriculum education,
  - (ii) meet the experience requirements pursuant to subdivision (1)(d) of section [76-2231.01](#), and
  - (iii) meet the postsecondary educational requirements pursuant to subdivision (1)(b)(i) or (ii) of section [76-2231.01](#); or
- (c) For a credential as a certified general real property appraiser, he or she shall:
  - (i) complete two hundred twenty-five additional hours of designated core curriculum education,
  - (ii) meet the experience requirements pursuant to subdivision (1)(d) of section [76-2232](#), and
  - (iii) meet the postsecondary educational requirements pursuant to subdivision (1)(b)(i) or (ii) of section [76-2232](#).
- (3) If a trainee real property appraiser remains in the classification in excess of two years, the trainee shall be required in the third and successive years to successfully complete no fewer than fourteen hours of instruction in courses or seminars for each year of the period preceding the renewal and shall have completed the seven-hour National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Update Course, as the course existed on January 1, 2012, or the equivalent of the course as approved by the Real Property Appraiser Board, at a minimum of every two years. The courses of study shall be conducted by an accredited, degree-awarding university, college, or community college, an appraisal society, institute, or association, a state or federal agency or commission, a proprietary school, or such educational provider as may be approved by the board. Credit may be granted for educational offerings and for participation other than as a student as approved by the board.
- (4) The application for a credential as a trainee real property appraiser shall include the applicant's social security number and such other information as the board may require.

*Source: Laws 2006, LB 778, § 49; Laws 2007, LB186, § 12; Laws 2010, LB931, § 10; Laws 2012, LB714, § 4.*

**§76-2229. Use of titles; restrictions.**

- (1) No person other than a registered real property appraiser shall assume or use the title registered real property appraiser or any title, designation, or abbreviation likely to create the impression of credentialing as a registered real property appraiser by this state. No person other than a licensed residential real property appraiser shall assume or use the title licensed residential real property appraiser or any title, designation, or abbreviation likely to create the impression of credentialing as a licensed residential real property appraiser by this state. No person other than a certified residential real property appraiser shall assume or use the title certified residential real property appraiser or any title, designation, or abbreviation likely to create the impression of credentialing as a certified residential real property appraiser by this state. No person other than a certified general real property appraiser shall assume or use the title certified general real property appraiser or any title, designation, or abbreviation likely to create the impression of credentialing as a certified general real property appraiser by this state. No person other than a trainee real property appraiser shall assume or use the title trainee real property appraiser or any title, designation, or abbreviation likely to create the impression of credentialing as a trainee real property appraiser by this state. A real property appraiser shall state whether he or she is a registered real property appraiser, licensed residential real property appraiser, certified residential real property appraiser, certified general real property appraiser, or trainee real property appraiser whenever he or she identifies himself or herself as a real property appraiser, including on all reports which are signed individually or as cosigner.
- (2) The terms registered real property appraiser, licensed residential real property appraiser, certified residential real property appraiser, certified general real property appraiser, and trainee real property appraiser may only be used to refer to a person who is credentialed as such under the Real Property Appraiser Act and may not be used following or immediately in connection with the name or signature of a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, firm, or group or in such manner that it might be interpreted as referring to a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, firm, or group or to anyone other than the credential holder. This requirement shall not be construed to prevent a credential holder from signing an appraisal report on behalf of a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, firm, or group if it is clear that only the individual holds the credential and that the corporation, partnership, limited liability company, firm, or group does not.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 29; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 30; Laws 1993, LB 121, § 491; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 25; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 20; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 50; Laws 2007, LB186, § 13; Laws 2008, LB1011, § 8; Laws 2010, LB931, § 11.*

**§76-2229.01. Credential as a registered real property appraiser; applicant; qualifications; upgraded credential; requirements.**

(1) To qualify for a credential as a registered real property appraiser, an applicant shall:

- (a) Be at least nineteen years of age;
- (b) Hold a high school diploma or a certificate of high school equivalency or have education acceptable to the board;
- (c) Have successfully completed no fewer than ninety class hours in board-approved courses of study which relate to appraisal and which include the fifteen-hour National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Course as approved by the Appraiser Qualifications Board as of January 1, 2012, or the equivalent of the course as approved by the Real Property Appraiser Board. The courses of study shall be conducted by an accredited, degree-awarding university, college, or community college, an appraisal society, institute, or association, or such other educational provider as may be approved by the Real Property Appraiser Board and shall be, at a minimum, fifteen class hours in length. Each course of study shall include an examination pertinent to the material presented;
- (d) Within the twelve months following approval of the applicant by the Real Property Appraiser Board, pass an examination approved by the Appraiser Qualifications Board as of January 1, 2012, and administered by a contracted testing service which demonstrates that the applicant has:
  - (i) Knowledge of technical terms commonly used in or related to appraisal and the writing of appraisal reports;
  - (ii) Knowledge of depreciation theories, cost estimating, methods of capitalization, market data analysis, appraisal mathematics, and economic concepts applicable to real estate;
  - (iii) An understanding of the basic principles of land economics, appraisal processes, and problems encountered in the gathering, interpreting, and processing of data involved in the valuation of real property;
  - (iv) Knowledge of the appraisal of various types of and interests in real property for various functions and purposes;
  - (v) An understanding of basic real estate law;
  - (vi) An understanding of the types of misconduct for which disciplinary proceedings may be initiated;
  - (vii) An understanding of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice;

- (viii) An understanding of the recognized methods and techniques necessary for the development and communication of a credible appraisal; and
    - (ix) Knowledge of such other principles and procedures as may be appropriate to produce a credible appraisal; and
  - (e) Not have been convicted of any felony or, if so convicted, have had his or her civil rights restored.
- (2) To qualify for an upgraded credential, a registered real property appraiser shall satisfy at least one of the appropriate requirements as follows:
- (a) For a credential as a licensed residential real property appraiser, he or she shall
    - (i) complete sixty additional hours of designated core curriculum education and
    - (ii) meet the experience requirements pursuant to subdivision (1)(d) of section [76-2230](#);
  - (b) For a credential as a certified residential real property appraiser, he or she shall
    - (i) complete one hundred ten additional hours of designated core curriculum education,
    - (ii) meet the experience requirements pursuant to subdivision (1)(d) of section [76-2231.01](#), and
    - (iii) meet the postsecondary educational requirements pursuant to subdivision (1)(b)(i) or (ii) of section [76-2231.01](#); or
  - (c) For a credential as a certified general real property appraiser, he or she shall:
    - (i) complete two hundred twenty-five additional hours of designated core curriculum education,
    - (ii) meet the experience requirements pursuant to subdivision (1)(d) of section [76-2232](#), and
    - (iii) meet the postsecondary educational requirements pursuant to subdivision (1)(b)(i) or (ii) of section [76-2232](#).
- (3) The application for registration shall include the applicant's social security number and such other information as the Real Property Appraiser Board may require.

- (4) The scope of practice of a registered real property appraiser shall be limited to the appraisal of noncomplex property having one, two, three, or four residential units having a transaction value of less than two hundred fifty thousand dollars.
- (5) An applicant shall receive no more than three successive annual renewals for credentialing as a registered real property appraiser. Notwithstanding any other provision of section [76-2228](#) to the contrary, the board shall not approve any initial application for credentialing as a registered real property appraiser on and after January 1, 2012.

*Source: Laws 1991, LB 203, § 31; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 26; Laws 1997, LB 752, § 204; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 21; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 51; Laws 2007, LB186, § 14; Laws 2008, LB1011, § 9; Laws 2010, LB931, § 12; Laws 2012, LB714, § 5*

**§76-2229.02. Repealed. Laws 2001, LB 162, § 44.**

**§76-2230. Credential as a licensed residential real property appraiser; applicant; qualifications; upgraded credential; requirements.**

- (1) To qualify for a credential as a licensed residential real property appraiser, an applicant shall:
  - (a) Be at least nineteen years of age;
  - (b) Hold a high school diploma or a certificate of high school equivalency or have education acceptable to the board;
  - (c) Have successfully completed no fewer than one hundred fifty class hours, which may include the class hours set forth in section [76-2229.01](#), in board-approved courses of study which relate to appraisal and which include completion of the fifteen-hour National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Course as approved by the Appraiser Qualifications Board as of January 1, 2012, or the equivalent of the course as approved by the Real Property Appraiser Board. The fifteen-hour course shall be taught by a Uniform Standards of Professional Practice Instructor who is certified by the Appraiser Qualifications Board and who is a state-certified appraiser in good standing. The courses of study shall be conducted by an accredited, degree-awarding university, college, or community college, an appraisal society, institute, or association, a state or federal agency or commission, a proprietary school, or such other educational provider as may be approved by the Real Property Appraiser Board and shall be, at a minimum, fifteen class hours in length. Each course shall include a closed-book examination pertinent to the material presented;

- (d) Have no fewer than two thousand hours of experience in any combination of the following: Fee and staff appraisal; ad valorem tax appraisal; condemnation appraisal; technical review appraisal; appraisal analysis; real estate consulting; highest-and-best-use analysis; and feasibility analysis or study. The required experience shall not be limited to the listed items but shall be acceptable to the board and subject to review and determination as to conformity with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. The experience shall have occurred during a period of no fewer than twelve months. If requested, evidence acceptable to the board concerning the experience shall be presented by the applicant in the form of written reports or file memoranda;
- (e) Within the twelve months following approval of the applicant by the board, pass an examination approved by the Appraiser Qualifications Board as of January 1, 2012, and administered by a contracted testing service which demonstrates that the applicant has:
  - (i) Knowledge of technical terms commonly used in or related to appraisal and the writing of appraisal reports;
  - (ii) Knowledge of depreciation theories, cost estimating, methods of capitalization, market data analysis, appraisal mathematics, and economic concepts applicable to real estate;
  - (iii) An understanding of the principles of land economics, appraisal processes, and problems encountered in the gathering, interpreting, and processing of data involved in the valuation of real property;
  - (iv) Knowledge of the appraisal of various types of and interests in real property for various functions and purposes;
  - (v) An understanding of basic real estate law;
  - (vi) An understanding of the types of misconduct for which disciplinary proceedings may be initiated;
  - (vii) An understanding of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice;
  - (viii) An understanding of the recognized methods and techniques necessary for the development and communication of a credible appraisal; and
  - (ix) Knowledge of such other principles and procedures as may be appropriate to produce a credible appraisal; and
- (f) Not have been convicted of any felony or, if so convicted, have had his or her civil rights restored.

- (2) To qualify for an upgraded credential, a licensed residential real property appraiser shall satisfy at least one of the appropriate requirements as follows:
- (a) For a credential as a certified residential real property appraiser, he or she shall:
    - (i) complete fifty additional hours of designated core curriculum education,
    - (ii) meet the experience requirements pursuant to subdivision (1)(d) of section [76-2231.01](#), and
    - (iii) meet the postsecondary educational requirements pursuant to subdivision (1)(b)(i) or (ii) of section [76-2231.01](#); or
  - (b) For a credential as a certified general real property appraiser, he or she shall:
    - (i) complete one hundred fifty additional hours of designated core curriculum education,
    - (ii) meet the experience requirements pursuant to subdivision (1)(d) of section [§76-2232](#), and
    - (iii) meet the postsecondary educational requirements pursuant to subdivision (1)(b)(i) or (ii) of section [§76-2232](#).
- (3) The scope of practice for a licensed residential real property appraiser shall be limited to the appraisal of noncomplex property having one, two, three, or four residential units with a transaction value of less than one million dollars and complex property having one, two, three, or four residential units with a transaction value of less than two hundred fifty thousand dollars.

(4) If an applicant is applying for renewal of a credential as a licensed residential real property appraiser, the applicant shall have successfully completed no fewer than fourteen hours of instruction in courses or seminars for each year of the two-year continuing education period during which the application is submitted and shall have completed the seven-hour National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Update Course as approved by the Appraiser Qualifications Board as of January 1, 2012, or the equivalent of the course as approved by the Real Property Appraiser Board, at a minimum of every two years. The seven-hour course shall be taught by a Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Instructor who is certified by the Appraiser Qualifications Board and who is a state-certified appraiser in good standing. Credit toward a classroom hour requirement may be granted only when the length of the educational offering is at least two hours. The courses of study shall be conducted by an accredited, degree-awarding university, college, or community college, an appraisal society, institute, or association, a state or federal agency or commission, a proprietary school, or such other educational provider as may be approved by the Real Property Appraiser Board. Credit may be granted for educational offerings and for participation other than as a student as approved by the board.

(5) The application for the credential as a licensed residential real property appraiser shall include the applicant's social security number and such other information as the board may require.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 30; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 33; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 28; Laws 1997, LB 29, § 1; Laws 1997, LB 752, § 205; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 22; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 52; Laws 2007, LB186, § 15; Laws 2008, LB1011, § 10; Laws 2010, LB931, § 13; Laws 2012, LB714, § 6.*

**§76-2231. Repealed. Laws 1991, LB 203, § 58.**

**§76-2231.01. Credential as a certified residential real property appraiser; applicant; qualifications; upgraded credential; requirements.**

(1) To qualify for a credential as a certified residential real property appraiser, an applicant shall:

(a) Be at least nineteen years of age;

(b)(i) Hold an associate degree, or higher, from an accredited, degree-awarding university, college, or community college; or



- (ii) Have successfully completed, as verified by the board, twenty-one semester hours of coursework or its equivalent from an accredited, degree-awarding university, college, or community college that shall have included English composition; principles of macroeconomics or microeconomics; finance; algebra, geometry, or higher mathematics; statistics; introduction to computers, including word processing and spread sheets; and business or real estate law;
- (c) Have successfully completed no fewer than two hundred class hours, which may include the class hours set forth in sections [§76-2229.01](#) and [§76- 2230](#), in board-approved courses of study which relate to appraisal and which include completion of the fifteen-hour National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Course as approved by the Appraiser Qualifications Board as of January 1, 2012, or the equivalent of the course as approved by the Real Property Appraiser Board. The fifteen-hour course shall be taught by a Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Instructor who is certified by the Appraiser Qualifications Board and who is a state-certified appraiser in good standing. The courses of study shall be conducted by an accredited, degree-awarding university, college, or community college, an appraisal society, institute, or association, a state or federal agency or commission, a proprietary school, or such other educational provider as may be approved by the Real Property Appraiser Board and shall be, at a minimum, fifteen class hours in length. Each course shall include a closed-book examination pertinent to the material presented;
- (d) Have no fewer than two thousand five hundred hours of experience in any combination of the following: Fee and staff appraisal; ad valorem tax appraisal; condemnation appraisal; technical review appraisal; appraisal analysis; real estate consulting; highest-and-best-use analysis; and feasibility analysis or study. The required experience shall not be limited to the listed items but shall be acceptable to the board and subject to review and determination as to conformity with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. The experience shall have occurred during a period of no fewer than twenty-four months. If requested, evidence acceptable to the board concerning the experience shall be presented by the applicant in the form of written reports or file memoranda;
- (e) Within the twelve months following approval of the applicant by the board, pass an examination approved by the Appraiser Qualifications Board as of January 1, 2012, and administered by a contracted testing service which demonstrates that the applicant has:
  - (i) Knowledge of technical terms commonly used in or related to appraisal and the writing of appraisal reports;

- (ii) Knowledge of depreciation theories, cost estimating, methods of capitalization, market data analysis, appraisal mathematics, and economic concepts applicable to real estate;
  - (iii) An understanding of the principles of land economics, appraisal processes, and problems encountered in the gathering, interpreting, and processing of data involved in the valuation of real property;
  - (iv) Knowledge of the appraisal of various types of and interests in real property for various functions and purposes;
  - (v) An understanding of basic real estate law;
  - (vi) An understanding of the types of misconduct for which disciplinary proceedings may be initiated;
  - (vii) An understanding of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice;
  - (viii) An understanding of the recognized methods and techniques necessary for the development and communication of a credible appraisal; and
  - (ix) Knowledge of such other principles and procedures as may be appropriate to produce a credible appraisal; and
- (f) Not have been convicted of any felony or, if so convicted, have had his or her civil rights restored.
- (2) To qualify for an upgraded credential as a certified general real property appraiser, a certified residential real property appraiser shall satisfy the following requirements:
- (a) Complete one hundred additional hours of designated core curriculum education;
  - (b) Meet the experience requirements pursuant to subdivision (1)(d) of section [§76-2232](#); and
  - (c) Meet the postsecondary educational requirements pursuant to subdivision (1)(b)(i) or (ii) of section [§76-2232](#).
- (3) The scope of practice of a certified residential real property appraiser shall be limited to the appraisal of property having one, two, three, or four residential units without regard to transaction value or complexity.

- (4) If an applicant is applying for renewal of a credential as a certified residential real property appraiser, the applicant shall have successfully completed no fewer than fourteen hours of instruction in courses or seminars for each year of the two-year continuing education period during which the application is submitted and shall have completed the seven-hour National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Update Course as approved by the Appraiser Qualifications Board as of January 1, 2012, or the equivalent of the course as approved by the Real Property Appraiser Board, at a minimum of every two years. The seven-hour course shall be taught by a Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Instructor who is certified by the Appraiser Qualifications Board and who is a state-certified appraiser in good standing. Credit toward a classroom hour requirement may be granted only if the length of the educational offering is at least two hours. The courses of study shall be conducted by an accredited, degree-awarding university, college, or community college, an appraisal society, institute, or association, a state or federal agency or commission, a proprietary school, or such other educational provider as may be approved by the Real Property Appraiser Board. Credit may be granted for educational offerings and for participation other than as a student as approved by the board.
- (5) The application for a credential as a certified residential real property appraiser shall include the applicant's social security number and such other information as the board may require.

*Source: Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 29; Laws 1997, LB 29, § 2; Laws 1997, LB 752, § 206; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 23; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 53; Laws 2007, LB186, § 16; Laws 2008, LB1011, § 11; Laws 2010, LB931, § 14; Laws 2012, LB714, § 7.*

**§76-2232. Credential as a certified general real property appraiser; applicant; qualifications.**

- (1) To qualify for a credential as a certified general real property appraiser, an applicant shall:
- (a) Be at least nineteen years of age;
  - (b)(i) Hold a bachelor's degree, or higher, from an accredited, degree-awarding university or college; or
  - (ii) Have successfully completed, as verified by the board, thirty semester hours of coursework or its equivalent from an accredited, degree-awarding university or college that shall have included English composition; macroeconomics; microeconomics; finance; algebra, geometry, or higher mathematics; statistics; introduction to computers, including word processing and spread sheets; business or real estate law; and two elective courses in accounting, geography, agricultural economics, business management, or real estate;

- (c) Have successfully completed no fewer than three hundred class hours, which may include the class hours set forth in sections [§76-2229.01](#), [§76-2230](#), and [§76-2231.01](#), in board-approved courses of study which relate to appraisal and which include completion of the fifteen-hour National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Course as approved by the Appraiser Qualifications Board as of January 1, 2012, or the equivalent of the course as approved by the Real Property Appraiser Board. The fifteen-hour course shall be taught by a Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Instructor who is certified by the Appraiser Qualifications Board and who is a state-certified appraiser in good standing. The courses of study shall be conducted by an accredited, degree-awarding university, college, or community college, an appraisal society, institute, or association, a state or federal agency or commission, a proprietary school, or such other educational provider as may be approved by the Real Property Appraiser Board and shall be, at a minimum, fifteen class hours in length. Each course shall include a closed-book examination pertinent to the material presented;
- (d) Have no fewer than three thousand hours of experience in any combination of the following: Fee and staff appraisal; ad valorem tax appraisal; condemnation appraisal; technical review appraisal; appraisal analysis; real estate consulting; highest-and-best-use analysis; and feasibility analysis or study. The required experience shall not be limited to the listed items but shall be acceptable to the board and subject to review and determination as to conformity with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. The experience shall have occurred during a period of no fewer than thirty months. If requested, evidence acceptable to the board concerning the experience shall be presented by the applicant in the form of written reports or file memoranda;
- (e) Within the twelve months following approval of the applicant by the board, pass an examination approved by the Appraiser Qualifications Board as of January 1, 2012, and administered by a contracted testing service which demonstrates that the applicant has:
- (i) Knowledge of technical terms commonly used in or related to appraisal and the writing of appraisal reports;
  - (ii) Knowledge of depreciation theories, cost estimating, methods of capitalization, market data analysis, appraisal mathematics, and economic concepts applicable to real estate;
  - (iii) An understanding of the principles of land economics, appraisal processes, and problems encountered in the gathering, interpreting, and processing of data involved in the valuation of real property;

- (iv) Knowledge of the appraisal of various types of and interests in real property for various functions and purposes;
  - (v) An understanding of basic real estate law;
  - (vi) An understanding of the types of misconduct for which disciplinary proceedings may be initiated;
  - (vii) An understanding of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice;
  - (viii) An understanding of the recognized methods and techniques necessary for the development and communication of a credible appraisal; and
  - (ix) Knowledge of such other principles and procedures as may be appropriate to produce a credible appraisal; and
- (f) Not have been convicted of any felony or, if so convicted, have had his or her civil rights restored.
- (2) If an applicant is applying for renewal of a credential as a certified general real property appraiser, the applicant shall have successfully completed no fewer than fourteen hours of instruction in courses or seminars for each year of the two-year continuing education period during which the application is submitted and shall have completed the seven-hour National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Update Course as approved by the Appraiser Qualifications Board as of January 1, 2012, or the equivalent of the course as approved by the Real Property Appraiser Board, at a minimum of every two years. The seven-hour course shall be taught by a Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Instructor who is certified by the Appraiser Qualifications Board and who is a state-certified appraiser in good standing. Credit toward a classroom hour requirement may be granted only if the length of the educational offering is at least two hours. The courses of study shall be conducted by an accredited, degree-awarding university, college, or community college, an appraisal society, institute, or association, a state or federal agency or commission, a proprietary school, or such other educational provider as may be approved by the Real Property Appraiser Board. Credit may be granted for educational offerings and for participation other than as a student as approved by the board.
- (3) The application for a credential as a certified general real property appraiser shall include the applicant's social security number and such other information as the board may require.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 32; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 34; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 30; Laws 1997, LB 29, § 3; Laws 1997, LB 752, § 207; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 24; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 54; Laws 2007, LB186, § 17; Laws 2008, LB1011, § 12; Laws 2010, LB931, § 15; Laws 2012, LB714, § 8.*

**§76-2233. Nonresident; credential; issuance; when.**

- (1) A nonresident of this state may obtain a credential as a licensed residential real property appraiser, a certified residential real property appraiser, or a certified general real property appraiser by complying with all of the provisions of the Real Property Appraiser Act relating to the appropriate classification of credentialing, submitting an application on a form approved by the board, and submitting an irrevocable consent that service of process upon him or her may be made by delivery of the process to the director of the board if the plaintiff cannot, in the exercise of due diligence, effect personal service upon the applicant in an action against the applicant in a court of this state arising out of the applicant's activities in this state.
- (2) If, in the determination of the board, another state or territory or the District of Columbia has substantially equivalent requirements to the requirements of this state, an applicant who is a resident of that state, territory, or district and is currently credentialed to appraise real estate and real property under the laws of that state, territory, or district may through reciprocity become credentialed under the act. To qualify for reciprocal credentialing, the applicant shall:
  - (a) Submit evidence that he or she is currently a resident of the state, territory, or District of Columbia in which he or she is credentialed to appraise real estate and real property and that such credential is in good standing, along with his or her social security number and such other information as the board may require;
  - (b) Certify that disciplinary proceedings are not pending against him or her or state the nature of any pending disciplinary proceedings;
  - (c) Submit an irrevocable consent that service of process upon him or her may be made by delivery of the process to the director of the board if the plaintiff cannot, in the exercise of due diligence, effect personal service upon the applicant in an action against the applicant in a court of this state arising out of the applicant's activities as a real property appraiser in this state;
  - (d) Pay fees as established in section [§76-2241](#); and
  - (e) Comply with such other terms and conditions as may be determined by the board.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 33; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 35; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 31; Laws 1997, LB 752, § 208; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 25; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 55; Laws 2007, LB186, § 18; Laws 2008, LB1011, § 13; Laws 2010, LB931, § 16.*

**§76-2233.01. Nonresident; temporary credential; issuance; when.**

A nonresident may obtain a temporary credential as a licensed residential real property appraiser, a certified residential real property appraiser, or a certified general real property appraiser to perform a contract relating to the appraisal of real estate or real property in this state. To qualify for the issuance of a temporary credential, an applicant shall:

- (1) Submit an application on a form approved by the board;
- (2) Submit an irrevocable consent that service of process upon him or her may be made by delivery of the process to the director of the board if the plaintiff cannot, in the exercise of due diligence, effect personal service upon the applicant in an action against the applicant in a court of this state arising out of the applicant's activities in this state;
- (3) Submit evidence that he or she is credentialed as a licensed or certified appraiser of real estate and real property and is currently in good standing in the jurisdiction of residency, along with his or her social security number and such other information as the board may require;
- (4) Certify that disciplinary proceedings are not pending against the applicant in the applicant's state of domicile or in any other jurisdiction or state the nature of any pending disciplinary proceedings; and
- (5) Pay an application fee in an amount established by the board.

A temporary credential issued under this section shall be expressly limited to a grant of authority to perform the appraisal work required by the contract for appraisal services in this state. Each temporary credential shall expire upon the completion of the appraisal work required by the contract for appraisal services or upon the expiration of a period of six months from the date of issuance, whichever occurs first. A temporary credential may be renewed for one additional six-month period.

*Source: Laws 1991, LB 203, § 36; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 32; Laws 1997, LB 752, § 209; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 26; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 56; Laws 2007, LB186, § 19; Laws 2010, LB931, § 17.*

**§76-2233.02. Credential; expiration; renewal.**

A credential issued under the Real Property Appraiser Act other than a temporary credential shall remain in effect until December 31 of the designated year unless surrendered, revoked, suspended, or canceled prior to such date. To renew a valid credential, the credential holder shall file an application on a form approved by the board and pay the prescribed renewal fee to the board not later than November 30 of the designated year. In every second year of renewal, as specified in section [§76-2236](#), evidence of completion of continuing education requirements shall accompany renewal application or be on file with the board prior to renewal.

If a credential holder fails to apply and meet the requirements for renewal by November 30 of the designated year, such credential holder may obtain a renewal of such credential by satisfying all of the requirements for renewal and paying a late renewal fee if such late renewal takes place prior to July 1 of the following year. The board may refuse to renew any credential if the credential holder has continued to perform real property appraisal activities or other related activities in this state following the expiration of his or her credential.

*Source: Laws 1991, LB 203, § 37; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 33; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 27; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 57; Laws 2010, LB931, § 18.*

**§76-2234. Repealed. Laws 2001, LB 162, § 44.**

**§76-2234.01. Repealed. Laws 2001, LB 162, § 44.**

**§76-2235. Repealed. Laws 2001, LB 162, § 44.**

**§76-2236. Continuing education; requirements.**

Every credential holder shall furnish evidence to the board that he or she has satisfactorily completed no fewer than twenty-eight hours of approved continuing education activities in each two-year continuing education period. Hours of satisfactorily completed approved continuing education activities cannot be carried over from one two-year continuing education period to another. As prescribed by rule or regulation of the board and at least once every two years, the seven-hour National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Update Course as approved by the Appraiser Qualifications Board as of January 1, 2012, or the equivalent of the course as approved by the Real Property Appraiser Board, shall be included in the continuing education requirement of each credential holder. As prescribed by rule or regulation of the Real Property Appraiser Board and at least once every four years, a seven-hour report writing update course shall be included in the continuing education requirement of each credential holder. The Real Property Appraiser Board shall approve continuing education activities which it determines would protect the public by improving the competency of credential holders. Evidence of completion of such continuing education activities for the two-year continuing education period may be submitted to the board as each activity is completed. A person who holds a temporary or reciprocal credential shall not have to meet any continuing education requirements in this state.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 36; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 40; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 37; Laws 1997, LB 29, § 4; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 28; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 58; Laws 2007, LB186, § 20; Laws 2010, LB931, § 19; Laws 2012, LB714, § 9.*

**§76-2237. Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; rules and regulations.**

Each credential holder shall comply with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. The board shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations which conform to the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. The board shall review such rules and regulations annually. A copy of each such rule or regulation shall be transmitted electronically to each credential holder and shall be made available on the board's web site.



*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 37; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 41; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 38; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 29; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 59; Laws 2007, LB186, § 21; Laws 2010, LB931, § 20.*

**§76-2238. Disciplinary action; denial of application; grounds.**

The following acts and omissions shall be considered grounds for disciplinary action or denial of an application by the board:

- (1) Failing to meet the minimum qualifications for credentialing established by or pursuant to the Real Property Appraiser Act;
- (2) Procuring or attempting to procure a credential under the act by knowingly making a false statement, submitting false information, or making a material misrepresentation in an application filed with the board or procuring or attempting to procure a credential through fraud or misrepresentation;
- (3) Paying money or other valuable consideration other than the fees provided for by the act to any member or employee of the board to procure a credential;
- (4) An act or omission involving real estate or appraisal practice which constitutes dishonesty, fraud, or misrepresentation with or without the intent to substantially benefit the credential holder or another person or with the intent to substantially injure another person;
- (5) Entry of a final civil or criminal judgment against a credential holder on grounds of fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit involving real estate or in the making of an appraisal;
- (6) Conviction, including a conviction based upon a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, of a crime which is related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a real property appraiser;
- (7) Engaging in the business of real property appraising under an assumed or fictitious name;
- (8) Paying a finder's fee or a referral fee to any person in connection with the appraisal of real estate or real property, except that an intracompany payment for business development shall not be considered to be unethical or a violation of this subdivision;
- (9) Making a false or misleading statement in that portion of a written appraisal report that deals with professional qualifications or in any testimony concerning professional qualifications;
- (10) Any violation of the act or any rule or regulation adopted and promulgated pursuant to the act;

- (11) Violation of the confidential nature of any information to which a credential holder gained access through employment for evaluation assignments or valuation assignments;
- (12) Acceptance of a fee for performing a real property appraisal valuation assignment or evaluation assignment when the fee is or was contingent upon:
  - (a) the real property appraiser reporting a predetermined analysis, opinion, or conclusion,
  - (b) the analysis, opinion, conclusion, or valuation reached, or
  - (c) the consequences resulting from the appraisal;
- (13) Failure or refusal to exercise reasonable diligence in developing an appraisal, preparing an appraisal report, or communicating an appraisal;
- (14) Negligence or incompetence in developing an appraisal, preparing an appraisal report, or communicating an appraisal, including failure to follow the standards and ethical rules adopted by the board;
- (15) Failure to maintain, or to make available for inspection and copying, records required by the board;
- (16) Demonstrating negligence, incompetence, or unworthiness to act as an appraiser, whether of the same or of a different character as otherwise specified in this section;
- (17) Suspension or revocation of an appraisal credential or a license in another regulated occupation, trade, or profession in this or any other jurisdiction;
- (18) Failure to comply with terms of a consent agreement or settlement agreement;
- (19) Failure to submit or produce books, records, documents, work files, appraisal reports, or other materials requested by the board concerning any matter under investigation;
- (20) Failure of an educational provider to produce records, documents, reports, or other materials, including, but not limited to, required student attendance reports, to the board;
- (21) Presentation to the board of any check which is returned to the State Treasurer unpaid, whether payment of fee is for an initial or renewal credential or for examination; and
- (22) Failure to pass the examination.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 38; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 42; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 39; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 30; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 60; Laws 2010, LB931, § 21.*

**§76-2239. Investigations; authorized; disciplinary action; complaint; procedure; hearing.**

The board may, upon its own motion, and shall, upon the written complaint of any aggrieved person, cause an investigation to be made with respect to an alleged violation of the Real Property Appraiser Act by any credential holder or applicant for credentialing under the act. The board may revoke or suspend the credential or otherwise discipline a credential holder or deny any application for any of the acts or omissions set forth in section [76-2238](#). Violation of the act or the rules and regulations during a period of probation shall cause immediate execution of a suspension penalty. Upon receipt of information indicating that a credential holder may have violated any provision of the act, the board shall make an investigation of the facts to determine whether or not there is evidence of a violation. If technical assistance is required, the board may contract with or use qualified individuals or companies.

If an investigation indicates that a credential holder may have violated a provision of the act, the board may offer the credential holder an opportunity to voluntarily and informally discuss the alleged violation before the board. The board may enter into consent agreements or negotiate settlements. If an investigation indicates that a credential holder has violated a provision of the act, a formal complaint shall be prepared by the board and served upon the credential holder. The complaint shall require the credential holder to file an answer within thirty days of the date of service. In responding to a complaint, the credential holder may admit the allegations of the complaint, deny the allegations of the complaint, or plead otherwise. Failure to make a timely response shall be deemed an admission of the allegations of the complaint. Upon receipt of an answer to the complaint, the director or chairperson of the board shall set a date, time, and place for an administrative hearing on the complaint. The date of the hearing shall not be less than thirty nor more than one hundred twenty days from the date that the answer is filed unless such date is extended for good cause.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 39; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 43; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 40; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 31; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 61.*

**§76-2240. Complaints; hearing; decision; order; appeal.**

- (1) The administrative hearing on the allegations in the complaint filed pursuant to section §76-2239 shall be heard by a hearing officer at the time and place prescribed by the board and in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. If, at the conclusion of the hearing, the hearing officer determines that the credential holder is guilty of the violation, the board shall take such disciplinary action as the board deems appropriate. Disciplinary actions which may be taken shall include, but not be limited to, revocation, suspension, probation, admonishment, letter of reprimand, and formal censure, with publication, of the credential holder and may or may not include an education requirement. Costs incurred for an administrative hearing, including fees of counsel, the hearing officer, court reporters, investigators, and witnesses, shall be taxed as costs in such action as the board may direct.

- (2) The decision and order of the board shall be final. Any decision or order of the board may be appealed. The appeal shall be on questions of law only and otherwise shall be in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 40; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 44; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 41; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 32; Laws 2010, LB931, § 22.*

#### **§76-2241. Fees.**

The board shall charge and collect appropriate fees for its services under the Real Property Appraiser Act as follows:

- (1) An application fee of one hundred fifty dollars;
- (2) An examination fee of no more than three hundred dollars. The board may direct applicants to pay the fee directly to a third party who has contracted to administer the examination;
- (3) An initial and renewal credentialing fee, other than temporary credentialing, of no more than three hundred dollars;
- (4) A late renewal fee of twenty-five dollars for each month or portion of a month the fee is late;
- (5) A temporary credential application fee for a licensed residential real property appraiser, a certified residential real property appraiser, or a certified general real property appraiser of no more than one hundred dollars; and
- (6) A pocket card fee of no more than fifty dollars for a licensed residential real property appraiser, certified residential real property appraiser, or certified general real property appraiser holding a temporary credential under the act.

All fees for credentialing through reciprocity shall be the same as those paid by others pursuant to this section.

In addition to the fees set forth in this section, the board may collect and transmit to the appropriate federal authority any fees established under the provisions of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, as the act existed on January 1, 2012. The board may establish such fees as it deems appropriate for special examinations and other services provided by the board. All fees and other revenue collected pursuant to the Real Property Appraiser Act shall be remitted by the board to the State Treasurer for credit to the Real Property Appraiser Fund.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 41; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 45; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 42; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 33; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 62; Laws 2007, LB186, § 22; Laws 2008, LB1011, § 14; Laws 2010, LB931, § 23; Laws 2012, LB714, § 10.*

**§76-2242. Credential holder; proof of credentials; issuance.**

- (1) The board shall provide to each credential holder proof that such person has been credentialed under the Real Property Appraiser Act for the classification requirements set forth in the act. The board shall also issue a pocket card in such size and form as it may approve.
- (2) Each credential issued under the act shall designate the principal place of business of the credential holder.
- (3) Proof of credentialing and pocket cards issued by the board shall remain the property of the state, and upon surrender, cancellation, suspension, or revocation, any person holding the documents shall immediately return such documents to the board.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 42; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 46; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 43; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 34; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 63; Laws 2007, LB186, § 23.*

**§76-2243. Professional corporation; practice of appraising.**

Nothing contained in the Real Property Appraiser Act shall be deemed to prohibit any credential holder under the act from engaging in the practice of real property appraising as a professional corporation in accordance with the Nebraska Professional Corporation Act.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 43; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 47; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 35; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 64.*

**§76-2244. Principal place of business; requirements.**

Each resident credential holder shall designate and maintain a principal place of business and shall conspicuously display his or her proof of credentialing in such place of business. Upon any change of his or her principal place of business, a resident or nonresident credential holder shall promptly give notice thereof in writing to the board and the board shall issue a new proof of credentialing for the unexpired term. A nonresident shall not be required to maintain a place of business in this state if he or she maintains an active place of business in his or her place of domicile.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 44; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 48; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 36; Laws 2008, LB1011, § 15.*

**§76-2245. Action for compensation; conditions.**

No person engaged in real property appraisal activities in this state or acting in the capacity of a real property appraiser in this state may bring or maintain any action in any court of this state to collect compensation for the performance of real property appraisal activities for which credentialing is required by the Real Property Appraiser Act without alleging and proving that he or she was duly credentialed under the act in this state at all times during the performance of such activities.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 45; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 49; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 37; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 65.*

**§76-2246. Appraisal without credentials; penalty.**

Any person required to be credentialed by the Real Property Appraiser Act who engages in real property appraisal activity or who advertises or holds himself or herself out to the general public as a real property appraiser in this state without obtaining proper credentialing under the act shall be guilty of a Class III misdemeanor and shall be ineligible to apply for credentialing under the act for a period of one year from the date of his or her conviction of such offense. The board may, in its discretion, credential such person within such one-year period upon application and after an administrative hearing.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 46; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 50; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 44; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 38; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 66.*

**§76-2247. Repealed. Laws 1991, LB 203, § 58.**

**§76-2247.01. Services; authorized; contingent fee prohibited; when.**

A person may retain or employ a real property appraiser credentialed under the Real Property Appraiser Act to provide appraisal services, including, but not limited to, valuation assignments and consulting services. In each case, the appraisal and the appraisal report shall comply with the Real Property Appraiser Act and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

In a valuation assignment, the real property appraiser shall remain an impartial, disinterested third party. When providing a consulting service, the real property appraiser may complete the evaluation assignment in a manner that responds to a client's stated objective but shall also remain an impartial, disinterested third party. Compensation of a real property appraiser for either a valuation assignment or consulting service shall not be contingent upon the real property appraiser reporting a predetermined analysis, opinion, or conclusion reached or upon the results achieved.

*Source: Laws 1991, LB 203, § 51; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 45; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 39; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 67; Laws 2007, LB186, § 24.*

**§76-2248. Attorney General; powers and duties.**

At the request of the board, the Attorney General shall render to the board an opinion with respect to all questions of law arising in connection with the administration of the Real Property Appraiser Act and shall act as attorney for the board in all actions and proceedings brought by or against the board under or pursuant to the act. All fees and expenses of the Attorney General arising out of such duties shall be paid out of the Real Property Appraiser Fund. The Attorney General may appoint special counsel to prosecute such action, and all fees and expenses of such counsel allowed shall be taxed as costs in the action as the court may direct.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 48; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 52; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 40; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 68.*

**§76-2249. Directory of appraisers; information; distribution.**

- (1) The board may prepare a printed directory showing the name and place of business of credential holders under the Real Property Appraiser Act. Copies of the directory shall be made available to the public at such reasonable price per copy as may be fixed by the board and shall be provided to federal authorities as required by the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, as the act existed on January 1, 2012.
- (2) The board shall provide without charge to any credential holder under the act a set of rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the board and any other information which the board deems important in the area of real property appraisal in the State of Nebraska. The information may be printed in a booklet, a pamphlet, or any other form the board determines appropriate. The board may update such material as often as it deems necessary. The board may provide such material to any other person upon request and may charge a fee for the material. The fee shall be reasonable and shall not exceed any reasonable or necessary costs of producing the material for distribution.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 49; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 53; Laws 1993, LB 842, § 1; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 46; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 41; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 69; Laws 2008, LB1011, § 16; Laws 2010, LB931, § 24; Laws 2012, LB714, § 11.*

**§76-2250. Certificate of good standing.**

The board may, upon payment of a fee in an amount specified in its rules and regulations, issue a certificate of good standing to any credential holder under the Real Property Appraiser Act who is in good standing in this state.

*Source: Laws 1990, LB 1153, § 50; Laws 1991, LB 203, § 54; Laws 1994, LB 1107, § 47; Laws 2001, LB 162, § 42; Laws 2006, LB 778, § 70.*